

CALAMAGROSTIS INSPERATA IN MISSOURI.—In 1935 Swallen described *Calamagrostis insperata* from a single locality, Ofer [or Ophir] Hollow, Liberty Township, Jackson Co., Ohio. Although only one collection is cited there is a second collection by Bartley and Pontius in the United States National Herbarium, labelled "No. 21, Top of cliff, Ophir Hollow." There are no other sheets in the National Herbarium. At about the same time Steyermark made two collections of *Calamagrostis* in Missouri, which were misdetermined and have only now come to light. Comparison with the type of *C. insperata* deposited in the National Herbarium shows that the Missouri plants are conspecific with the plant from Ohio, although differing in the following respects: the spikelets are only (3.75–) 4–5 mm. long instead of 5–5.5 mm. long, the ligules are shorter, only 2–3 mm. long, and, in one of the two collections, the blades are strikingly large, up to 11 mm. wide and 33 cm. long.

The plant with the larger leaves is *Steyermark 23350*; it was growing in "rocky, grassy, open, cherty, limestone slopes at east end of bluffs, along Indian Creek, near Holy Cliff, 3½ miles northeast of Topaz, Douglas Co., July 19, 1937." This plant was apparently taken just before anthesis. The other collection, *Steyermark 20043*, was made on "lower chert slopes in ravine in Blue Springs game refuge, Gardner [Mark Twain] National Forest, Ozark Co., Sept. 12, 1936." This plant is without any complete leaves, having apparently been grazed, and has only what is probably a post-season panicle with undeveloped anthers.

*Calamagrostis insperata* belongs to the complex of species centered in *C. Porteri* A. Gray, all members of which are known from only a very few localities. The complex apparently represents the remains of a species widely distributed before the Pleistocene and now nearly extinct. The Missouri localities for *C. insperata* harbor those members of the complex which occur farthest to the southwest, and they mark an extension of range of 600 miles. It seems likely that in the intervening area in southern Illinois or southern Indiana there may be one or two spots in which *C. insperata* is growing.—GEORGE B. VAN SCHAACK.